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American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LIMITED, 18 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.
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Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, \$1.00.
" " Foreign Countries, \$1.25.] JAN. 15, 1905. [Single Copies, 10cts.

A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama

By JOHN N. LUUFF.

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Continued from Vol. XVII, page 442.

B. Issued in Colon.

Colon, like its sister city, Panama, had numerous surcharged issues, most of which were produced by means of handstamps. The first of these surcharges, which is illustrated as type "e", resembles the corresponding issue for the city of Panama though all the letters are much larger. While most collectors recognize only one general type of this overprint we may say, for the benefit of specialists, that five handstamps were employed in surcharging the large number of stamps that were required by the public and stamp collectors. The differences between these handstamps may be described as follows:

I. Broad "M" in "PANAMA". Small "R" and narrow "B" and "A" in "REPUBLICA". Narrow "D" in "DE". Space between "REPUBLICA" and "DE". "P" of "PANAMA" is upright. If a ruler or any other article with a straight edge is laid at the right of the "N" of "PANAMA" it will touch the right side of the "B" of "REPUBLICA" and if laid along the right side of the second "A" it will touch the top of the "L" above it.

II. Broad "M" in "PANAMA". Large "R" and narrow "B" and "A" in "REPUBLICA". Narrow "D" in "DE". Space between "REPUBLICA" and "DE". Top of the "P" of "PANAMA" leans to the right. A straight-edge placed at the right of the "N" of "PANAMA" will touch the right side of the "B" of "REPUBLICA" but when placed along the right-hand stroke of the second "A" the line will pass between the "L" and "I" above.

III. Broad "M" in "PANAMA". Small "R", broad "B" and narrow "A" in "REPUBLICA". Broad "D" in "DE". No space between "REPUBLICA" and "DE", the two words appearing as one. The third stroke of the "N" of "PANAMA", if extended, would pass through the middle of the "B" of "REPUBLICA".

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IV. Narrow "M" in "PANAMA". Broad "A" in "REPUBLICA". Space between "REPUBLICA" and "DE". A line drawn along the right side of the first "A" of "PANAMA" will cross the "U" of "REPUBLICA" from lower right to upper left, while a line drawn at the right of the "N" will pass to the right of the vertical stroke of the "L" of "REPUBLICA".

V. Narrow "M" in "PANAMA". Broad "A" in "REPUBLICA". Space between "REPUBLICA" and "DE". A line drawn along the right side of the first "A" of "PANAMA" will pass through the middle of the "U" above and one drawn at right of the "N" will pass to the left of the vertical stroke of the "L" of "REPUBLICA".

In types I, II and III the surcharge is $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.m. high, while in types IV and V it is only $5\frac{1}{4}$ m.m., the letters of "REPUBLICA DE" being notably shorter in the last two types.

These handstamps were made of rubber. No. III appears to have been damaged before it was withdrawn from use, as we frequently see impressions showing a crack across the words "REPUBLICA DE". It has not seemed worth while to attempt to subdivide the reference list according to the various types of this surcharge. The amount of time and effort which would be required to work up such a list would be out of proportion to the value of the result.

November 1903.

e. Handstamped REPUBLICA DE
PANAMA

Magenta Surcharge.

I. On issue of 1892-96.

1c green	10c yellow
2c rose	20c violet
5c blue	1p lake

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

1c green	5c blue
2c rose	20c violet

b. Inverted surcharge.

2c rose

c. Pair, one without surcharge.

5c blue

d. Vertical surcharge, reading upward.

5c blue

e. Diagonal surcharge.

1c green	10c yellow
2c rose	20c violet
5c blue	

f. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.

5c blue

II. On issue of 1887-88.

Pelure paper.

50c brown

Variety:

a. Inverted surcharge.

50c brown

Violet Surcharge.

I. On issue 1892-96.

1c green	10c yellow
2c rose	20c violet
5c blue	1p lake

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

1c green	20c violet
5c blue	

b. Pair, one without surcharge.

1c green	5c blue
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c. Diagonal surcharge.

2c rose	1p lake
10c yellow	

II. On issue of 1887-88.

Ordinary wove paper.

50c brown

Varieties:

a. Inverted surcharge.

50c brown

b. Pair, one without surcharge.

50c brown

Pelure paper

50c brown

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c brown

b. Inverted surcharge.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c brown

c. Vertical surcharge, reading upward.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c brown

Blue Surcharge.

2c rose

Blue-black Surcharge.

2c rose

Variety :

a. Diagonal surcharge.

2c rose

In connection with the first surcharged stamps of Colon, there is a little story that may be worth repeating as pointing to the origin of some of the too-numerous oddities. As I report the conversations from hearsay, I may not give the exact letter of what was said, but I believe the spirit to be correct. About the time the first surcharged stamps made their appearance in New York, a certain stamp dealer had a friend who was going to the Isthmus. Said he : "Old chap, here's a hat full of money. When you reach Colon, go to the post office and buy me such and such quantities of the new surcharged stamps and, by the way, if you can get any with the surcharge upside down or stamped twice, I'd like 'em. Stamp collectors will pay well for that sort of thing, you know, and I can use them in my business." In due time the messenger reached Colon, went to the post office, displayed the money, gave his order, and mentioned his patron's desire for oddities. Said the postmaster : "We are short of stock to-day, but we struggle to please. Come around again in few days and we'll have them for you". Then, to his assistant : "That's a nice man and a *beautiful* lot of money. We must try and oblige him. Perhaps if you make him some of those upside down things, he will reward your efforts; so Pedro, do your — ahem — prettiest". And Pedro did. We know, for we have seen the result. By combining the surcharges "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA", "PANAMA", "R. COLON" in circle, and "A. R. COLON", using ink pads of different colors and paying plentiful heed to inverted and double impressions, the result was suggestive of the patchwork nightmares which ladies call "crazy quilts". As if all this were not sufficient, when the man who gave the order came for his goods, he was told that, though the office force had been active in trying to meet his wants, the work was not all finished and that, if he was in a hurry for it, he might take the sheets and the handstamp to his hotel and complete the job himself. This he did but, having to provide

his own ink pads, he added some colors (such as bright rose and black) which were not included in the post office supply. It must be said to the credit of the dealer that, when he received these things, he was somewhat startled and, so far as he could determine which were the home-made (or hotel-made) varieties, he removed them from the lot.

The second issue of stamps for the city of Colon was also surcharged by hand. The overprint was merely the word "PANAMA" in Roman capitals, measuring 19½x3mm. In the normal position the surcharge is struck horizontally across the top of the stamp. The handstamp used for this surcharge was of brass and produced a much cleaner impression than those used for the preceding issue. It was usually impressed so deeply that the raised outlines of the letters can be seen on the back of the stamp.

December 1903.

f. Surcharged PANAMA

Magenta Surcharge.

I. On issue of 1892-96.

1c green	10c yellow
2c rose	20c violet
5c blue	1p lake

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

1c green	20c violet
10c yellow	

b. Inverted surcharge.

1c green	20c violet
5c blue	1p lake
10c yellow	

c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

1p lake

d. Double surcharge, both inverted.

10c yellow 1p lake

e. Pair, one without surcharge.

1c green

f. Diagonal surcharge.

1c green	10c yellow
2c rose	20c violet
5c blue	1p lake

g. Vertical surcharge.

20c violet

II. On issue of 1887-88.

Ordinary wove paper.

5^c brown*Variety:*

a. Diagonal surcharge.

5^c brown

Pelure paper.

5^c brown*Varieties:*

a. Inverted surcharge.

5^c brown

b. Diagonal surcharge.

5^c brown

Violet Surcharge.

I. On issue of 1892-96.

1 ^c green	5 ^c blue
2 ^c rose	10 ^c yellow

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

2 ^c rose	5 ^c blue
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b. Inverted surcharge.

1 ^c green	20 ^c violet
2 ^c rose	

c. Pair, one without surcharge.

5^c blue

d. Diagonal surcharge.

2 ^c rose	20 ^c violet
5 ^c blue	10 ^c lake
10 ^c yellow	

e. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.

2^c rose

f. Vertical surcharge, reading upward, double.

2^c rose

II. On issue of 1887-88.

Ordinary wove paper.

50c brown

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

50c brown

b. Inverted surcharge.

50c brown

c. Pair, one without surcharge.

50c brown

d. Diagonal surcharge.

50c brown

e. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.

50c brown

Red Surcharge.

I. On issue of 1887-88.

Ordinary wove paper.

50c brown

Varieties:

a. Pair, one without surcharge.

50c brown

b. Diagonal surcharge.

50c brown

The third provisional issue which appeared in Colon was, like the two which preceded it, made by surcharging the "map" stamps of the State of Panama, but this time the surcharge was printed. The 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 centavos appeared in January, 1904, but the 20 centavos and 1 peso were not issued until the next month.

The surcharge consisted of a bar and the words "República de Panamá" in two lines of *italic* type. There were two arrangements of this surcharge, each set up to cover fifty stamps. In the first arrangement the surcharge covered ten horizontal rows of five stamps each. Normally there was an acute accent on the "u" of "República" and the last "a" of "Panamá". No. 32 had a small accent on the "a" of "República"; on 34 the "i" of "República" was from a wrong fount, being thicker and appearing to stand

more nearly upright than the correct letter; while on Nos. 1, 10, 43 and 47 the final "a" of "*Panama*" was without accent. Only the 1 and 2 centavos are known with this setting. The second arrangement was made by taking the twenty-five varieties which constituted the lower half of the setting and placing them at the right side of the upper half. By this transposition the setting became one of five horizontal rows of ten stamps each. In this second arrangement the variety with accent on the "a" of "*República*" was No. 17, that with thick "i" was No. 19, and Nos. 1, 15, 38 and 47 had no accent on the last "a" of "*Panama*".

Jan.-Feb., 1904.

g. Surcharged *República
de Panamá*

I. On issue of 1892-96.

Carmine Surcharge.

1c green	5c blue
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Varieties:

a. Accent on "a" of "*República*".

1c green	5c blue
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b. Thick "i" in "*República*".

1c green	5c blue
----------	---------

c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent.

1c green	5c blue
----------	---------

d. Double surcharge.

1c green	
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e. Inverted Surcharge.

1c green	
----------	--

f. Double surcharge, one inverted.

1c green	
----------	--

g. Double surcharge, one diagonal.

1c green	
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h. Without bar.

1c green	5c blue
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Dull Red Surcharge.

1c green	
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Variety :

- a. Double surcharge, one diagonal.

1c green

Brown Surcharge.

1c green

Varieties :

- a. Accent on "a" of "*Republica*".

1c green

- b. Thick "i" in "*Republica*".

1c green

- c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent.

1c green

- d. Inverted surcharge.

1c green

- e. Double surcharge, one inverted.

1c green

- f. Double surcharge (one brown, one carmine) both inverted.

1c green

Dark Brown Surcharge.

20c violet

Varieties :

- a. Accent on "a" of "*Republica*"

20c violet

- b. Thick "i" in "*Republica*".

20c violet

- c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent.

20c violet

Black Surcharge.

1c green

20c violet

2c rose

1p lake

10c yellow

Varieties :

- a. Accent on "a" of "*Republica*".

1c green

20c violet

2c rose

1p lake

10c yellow

b. Thick "i" in "*Republica*"

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	1p lake
10c yellow	

c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	1p lake
10c yellow	

d. Double surcharge.

10c yellow	20c violet
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e. Inverted surcharge.

2c rose	20c violet
10c yellow	

f. Double surcharge, one inverted.

1c green	10c yellow
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g. Double surcharge, one diagonal.

20c violet

h. Vertical surcharge.

1c green

i. Diagonal surcharge.

1c green

j. Pair, one without surcharge.

2c rose

II. On issue of 1887-88.

Blue Surcharge.

Ordinary wove paper.

50c brown

*Varieties:*a. Accent on "a" of "*Republica*"

50c brown

b. Thick "i" in "*Republica*"

50c brown

c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent.

5oc brown

Pelure paper.

5oc brown

Varieties:

a. Accent on "a" of "*Republica*".

5oc brown

b. Thick "i" in "*Republica*".

5oc brown

c. Final "a" of "*Panama*" without accent

5oc brown

I have seen a sheet of the 1 centavo stamps which had the upper half surcharged in carmine and the lower half in brown.

At the time that the first of the stamps with surcharge "g" appeared they had a companion 20 centavos which was surcharged with type "h". The stamp with this surcharge was in use for about one month when it was replaced by the 20 centavos with the italic surcharge ("g"). This surcharge was printed. It was set up to cover a block of ten stamps, five horizontal pairs. There were no prominent varieties in the setting, though each of the ten differed slightly from the others.

January 1904

REPUBLICA

h. Surcharged DE PANAMA.

On issue of 1892-96

Carmine Surcharge.

20c violet

Variety:

a. Double surcharge.

20c violet

It has been claimed by some that the issue with the italic surcharge was speculative and unnecessary; however, we must allow that the labor attendant on the production of a handstamped issue certainly presents a good excuse for changing to one with a printed surcharge. Be this as it may, there is no such excuse to offer for the issue which follows. On the contrary, it is a deliberate return to the old style with all its defects and evil possibilities.

It is a debated question among philatelists whether this issue was intended to be an imitation of the first handstamped issue of Colon—the intention being defeated by the bungling of the man who made the rubber handstamp—or if it was designed to produce a new lot of varieties to be sold to guileless stamp collectors. But it is quite certain that the stamps surcharged with type "i" are a speculation on the part of an high official, made for his individual profit, and sold only by himself or his agents. A few were passed through the post office in order to give them standing but they were not on sale at the stamp window and were only to be obtained from certain people and at an advance over face value. As there may be some who like this sort of thing, and because of the few used copies which exist, I list the "bunch" but I do not commend them to philatelists.

February, 1904.

i. Surcharged **REPUBLICA DE PANAMA**

Magenta Surcharge.

I. On issue of 1892-96.

1c green	20c violet
5c blue	1p lake
10c yellow	

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

1c green

b. Inverted surcharge.

1c green	20c violet
5c blue	1p lake
10c yellow	

c. Diagonal surcharge.

1p lake

d. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.

5c blue	1p lake
20c violet	

II. On issue of 1887-88

Ordinary wove paper.

50c brown

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge

50c brown

b. Inverted surcharge.

50c brown

Pelure paper.

50c brown

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

50c brown

b. Inverted surcharge.

50c brown

As if the foregoing were not enough, this peddler of monstrosities needs must procure a quantity of stamps of the fourth surcharged issue of Panama and add his last absurd and unnecessary surcharge to them. Like the preceding set, they were only to be bought "of the maker". Copies have been passed through the post office though it is doubtful if that adds much to their merit. I list these precious products for what they are worth.

February, 1904

<i>i.</i> Surcharged in carmine	PANAMA	and in magenta	REPUBLICA DE PANAMA
	PANAMA		
1c green		10c yellow	
2c rose		20c violet	
5c blue			

Varieties:

a. Inverted surcharge.

1c green 10c yellow
2c rose

b. Double surcharge, one inverted.

10c yellow

c. Double vertical surcharge, reading up and down.

10c yellow

The varieties are all of the handstamped surcharge (type "i").

C. Issued in Bocas del Toro.

This town had only one provisional issue, made by surcharging the 1892-96 issue of Panama with the surcharge illustrated below. Stamps with this surcharge are comparatively scarce and it would appear that only a sufficient quantity to meet the actual requirements of the postal service was prepared.

November, 1903.

k. Handstamped R DE PANAMA

Violet Surcharge.

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	1p lake
10c yellow	

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

2c rose	10c yellow
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b. Inverted surcharge.

1c green	10c yellow
----------	------------

c. Vertical surcharge reading up.

10c yellow

d. Vertical surcharge reading down.

1c green	10c yellow
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e. Normal surcharge and vertical reading up.

10c yellow

f. Normal surcharge and vertical reading down.

1c green

g. Vertical surcharge reading up and diagonal reading down.

1c green

h. Diagonal surcharge reading up.

5c blue	10c yellow
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i. Diagonal surcharge reading up, double.

5c blue

j. Diagonal surcharge reading up, inverted.

10c yellow

k. Diagonal surcharge reading down.

1c green	5c blue
2c rose	10c yellow

l. Diagonal surcharge reading down, double.

1c green	5c blue
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m. Diagonal surcharge reading down, inverted.

10c yellow

n. Pair, one without surcharge.

1c green

The supplement to Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, dated June 30, 1904, lists the provisional 5c on 20c black on lilac of 1894 with the Bocas del Toro surcharge but does not give the type of the figure "5". I have never seen this stamp and have not been able to verify its existence.

D. Issued in David.

There is some question whether the device illustrated below is a surcharge or only a postmark. It was certainly used as a postmark at times, for I have seen it used as such on the 10c yellow of 1892 and on the 10c with the third Panama surcharge. I have seen copies of both those stamps on original covers with the David device partly on the stamp and partly on the envelope. I have also seen it when it was apparently used as a surcharge, as it was all on the stamp and there was a cancellation in addition. I unfortunately made no note about the latter and the suggestion has recently been made that it was probably "TRANSITO PANAMA" i.e., the postmark used in the city of Panama on letters in transit. I am not able at this moment to obtain copies of these stamps and so cannot confirm or deny the claims about them. I shall, therefore, list them and leave my readers to form their own conclusions about any specimens which they may possess.

l. Handstamped



Violet Surcharge.

2c rose	20c violet
10c yellow	

E. General Issue.

In August, 1904, the philatelic journals announced that a new series of postage, registration, acknowledgement of receipt and too late stamps had been prepared and would be placed in use at once. As a matter of fact, all but the stamps for regular postage were issued; but the latter were withheld, presumably until the stock of surcharged stamps should be exhausted. On

December 12th, 1904, the new 1 and 2 centavos stamps appeared with the surcharge "CANAL ZONE". It had been stated that Panama was to be placed on a gold basis at that date and it was assumed that the 1 and 2 centavos, if not all the values of the series, were placed on sale then. But the latest information is that the change in the currency will not take place until about February 4th, 1905, and that the 1 and 2 centavos will then be placed on sale, to be followed by the other denominations as the existing supplies of surcharged stamps are used up. The stamps are made by the American Bank Note Co. and are finely engraved in *taille douce*. The colors are said to be the same as those used for the corresponding values of the 1892-96 issue.

1905



Perforated 12.

1c green	20c violet
2c rose	50c brown
5c blue	1p lake
10c yellow	

[To be continued.]



Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from Vol. XVII, page 454.)

Foochow, one of the five original treaty ports, was the next city to claim the philatelists' attention. It lies some 150 miles northeast of Amoy and, like most Chinese seaports, is not directly on the coast but some distance inland, this being a condition due to former times when piratical raids along the coast were frequent. The city itself is on the Min river, about 34 miles from its mouth, and the foreign settlement is opposite the city on a long narrow island called *Nan-tai*. The anchorage for foreign vessels, however, owing to shallow water, is some ten miles down stream at a small island with a pagoda on it, known to the Chinese as *Lo hsing tao* but more familiarly to foreigners as Pagoda Island or Pagoda Anchorage.

Foochow was one of the cities, already spoken of, where the Shanghai Local Post had an agency and where the Shanghai local stamps were sold and used. But the foreign residents finally came to the conclusion that they might as well have the benefits of their own post-office, as other treaty ports had already done. They therefore took over the Shanghai agency, making it a local post under the direction of the "Committee of Public Works", at whose head was the British Consul, and ordered a set of stamps from England. The stamps arrived early in August, 1895, and were issued shortly after, though I cannot give the exact date. As far as design, execution and general attractiveness count, we must award the palm among the treaty port issues to this set. They appear to be lithographed from a finely engraved original die, and certain things about them seem to point to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons of London as the makers, though of this I am not certain.



The design is the same for all the stamps and represent a regatta "dragon boat" on the river. The "Dragon Boat Festival" is an institution of Southern China which occurs yearly on the fifth day of the fifth moon (usually in June). Williams says: "This festival was instituted in memory of the statesman Küh Yuen, about 450 B. C., who drownd himself in the river Min-lo, an affluent of the Tungting Lake, after having been falsely accused by one of the petty princes of the state. The people, who loved the unfortunate courtier for his fidelity and virtues, sent out boats in search of the body, but to no purpose. They then made a peculiar sort of rice-cake called *tsung* and setting out across the river in boats with flags and gongs, each strove to be first on the spot of the tragedy and sacrifice to the spirit of

Küh Yuen. This mode of commemorating the event has been since continued as an annual holiday, wherever there is a serviceable stream for its celebration. At Canton long, narrow boats holding sixty or more rowers race up and down the river in pairs with huge clamor, as if searching for some one who had been drowned. The bow of the boat is ornamented or carved into the head of a dragon, and men beating gongs and drums and waving flags inspirit the rowers to renewed exertions. The exhilarating exercise of racing leads the people to prolong the festival two or three days and generally with commendable good humor, but their eagerness to beat often breaks the boats or leads them into so much danger that the magistrates sometimes forbid the races in order to save the people from drowning".

Miss. Scidmore also says : "The more spectacular and active Cantonese fête is in midsummer, on the fifth day of the fifth moon, when the water-dragon of the Pearl River must be bribed and intimidated. Pandemonium is then let loose upon the air, and the Cantorese have a heavenly feast of noise ; thousands of gongs, millions of fire-crackers, and hundreds of thousands of ear splitting voices assailing the dragon at once, begging him not to steal or devour boat-people, or consume the food offerings thrown to the soul of the statesman founder of the festival. Crazy, jointed dragon boats sweep up and down the river front, slambanging with gongs and cymbals ; tons of boiled rice and gallons of rice brandy are consumed in offerings ; the dragon boats scatter prayers, sham gold-leaf, bank-notes and ingots ; the crews defy and race one another, they foul, collide, and end the day in glorious free fights". These descriptions doubtless apply as well to Foochow as to Canton.

The dragon boats, as the stamp picture shows, are shaped like the long narrow war canoes of the Pacific islanders, and are highly ornamented and gilded. The rowers sit in pairs and propel the craft by means of short sculls or paddles. The drums or gongs are usually placed in the middle of the boat where the two standing figures may be seen on the stamp. The background of the stamp picture is filled in with a forest of junk masts, while in the distance is *Ku Shan* or Drum Mountain, a nearby elevation of some 3000 feet. The ascent of this mountain is a favorite trip, as it is easily reached from the river and a good flagged path leads from its foot to a celebrated Buddist monastery, situated about two-thirds of the way to the top. The beautiful views of the Min valley are said to amply repay one for the toil of the climb, and the monastery forms a favorite place of resort for both foreigners and Chinese in the hot summer months.

The inscriptions on the stamps are very simple, being merely the value repeated in the side tablets. Each inscription is headed 信 資 *hsin tsü* or "letter fee". On the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent this is followed by characters which we recognize, 錢 伍 文 *ch'ien wu wen*, "five pieces of coined money" or five cash in other words. As ten cash was the nominal equivalent of a cent we see the reason for this inscription. All the other values, from 1 cent up, have the character *hsien* for cent which we found on the Amoy stamps, and the numerals all have the long form. There was a sub office of the Foochow post at Pagoda Anchorage, and the stamps are found cancelled with a dated postmark reading POSTAL SERVICE — FOOCHOW — CHINA OR PAGODA ANCHORAGE — FOOCHOW.

The last city with which we have to deal is Nanking, one of the oldest and most famous cities of the empire. It is situated on the Yang-tsz river about two hundred miles from Shanghai and almost half way between Chin-kiang and Wuhu. At the close of China's second foreign war in 1860, the

treaty with Great Britain provided for the opening of eight ports in addition to the five named at the close of the Opium War. The treaty with France at the same time named Nanking alone; but it was then in the hands of the Taiping rebels and they left it practically destroyed and depopulated when the Imperialists recaptured it in 1864. As a result no move was made to open the port until May 1st, 1899, when a Custom House was established there. The site for a future concession along the river front, however, was selected by British and French officers in 1865, and a community of missionaries gradually grew up there before the actual opening of the port. We can do no better than to reproduce a letter from the "Nankin Community Committee on Stamps for Local Post Office", sent to Mr. Henry Gremmel, in describing the inception of the last of the treaty port issues.

"The Nankin Local Post Office was established about 12 years ago An arrangement was made with the Shanghai Local Post Office, whereby mails forwarded to Shanghai were delivered free, and mails arriving from there were similarly dealt with here. The expense of working the Local Post Office was defrayed by members of the community. Accounts were kept and paid quarterly, the whole amount being apportioned equally among the adult members of the community. The duties of postmaster were undertaken voluntarily and without remuneration by one of the foreign missionary body This addition to the foreign community greatly increased the work of the local post office, making it impracticable to keep a separate account with each individual The postmaster having his missionary work to attend to, as well as looking after the post office, the old system of keeping accounts was altogether too much to require of him. It was therefore decided to issue stamps. The Shanghai Municipality, through the local postmaster, was approached on the subject of allowing us to have their stamps over-printed for our local use. They asked 50 per cent of the face value of any stamps supplied.* This we considered too much to pay, fearing that the profits to us would be insufficient to defray the expenses of our office. Accordingly, an order was given to a firm in Japan to print the stamps as supplied to the public from September, 1896."—Dated November 27, 1897.

A surcharged set of Nanking locals on the regular Shanghai stamps would have been a novelty indeed! But we should then have missed an interesting set of local pictures. Nanking seems to have been very seldom written about, and its local features still less; but such information as it has been possible to obtain concerning the designs on the stamps is here given.



About the middle of the fourteenth century, when the Mongol rulers were on the throne of China, a revolt of the southern Chinese against their alien conquerors and oppressors was led by one Chu Yuen Chang. His success grew until, in 1368, he drove the last Mongol emperor from Peking, then called Khan-baligh—the "City of the Khan"—the Cambaluc of Marco Polo. He did not remain there, however, but established his capital at Ying-t'ien, where he proclaimed the new Ming or "Bright" dynasty and assumed the title of Hung Wu. But the city became more familiar known as *Nanking*, the "Southern Capital", as distinguished from the then

* Only another proof of the money making propensities of the Shanghai Local Postoffice in its later days!—(Ed.)

neglected *Peking* or "Northern Capital". Hung Wu reigned for thirty years as one of the best emperors that China ever had. He died in 1398 and was succeeded by a grandson, aged sixteen, who was deposed five years later by an ambitious uncle. These two emperors, Hung Wu and his grandson Chien-wén, were both buried about a mile north-east of the city walls where the remains of their tombs, destroyed during the Taiping rebellion, may now be seen. The road leading from the city to the royal tombs is lined on both sides by pairs of colossal stone figures. Not far from the walls are gigantic statues of warriors cased in armor, standing like grim sentinels over the relics of the past. The design of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp shows a couple of these monoliths in the foreground, with two more pairs in the distance.

Farther on as one approaches the tombs, and some distance from the "alley of giants", are great figures of horses, lions, camels, elephants, etc., mostly hewn from solid blocks of stone and rather rudely executed. They are arranged, like the statues, in pairs on either side of the road and represent the guardians of the mighty dead. The 2 cent stamp gives a very good picture of a pair of elephants, whose height may be some fifteen feet or so.



The 1 cent (as well as the 10 cent and 20 cent) stamp gives us a picture of the ancient structure known as the Chung Ku Lou or Central Drum Tower. This edifice, which looks almost like a city gate that has wandered from its accompanying walls, is on an elevation in the heart of Nanking. As its name implies, it contains the great barrel drum that once banged out the watches of the night and thus served the purpose of the "City Hall Clock" of so many American communities. A glance at the picture will show that a road leads from the central archway. This is known as the "European Road", which starts at the river bank in the foreign settlement, crosses a creek at its back, then enters the northwest gate of Nanking, known as the I-féng Mén, and traverses the city for its entire length, about eight miles. This was an old road, but it was reconstructed in European fashion by the Viceroy in 1896. It passes directly beneath the Drum Tower, and has been of much benefit both to the foreigners and the natives.

The 5 cent stamp shows one of the famous bells of the world. It hangs in the *Ta Chung T'ing* or "Great Bell Pavilion" very near the Drum Tower. Its function was to boom over the city at sunset as the signal of the closing of the gates, and to repeat the signal at sunrise for their opening. This bell is one of the masterpieces of Yung lo, the usurping uncle of the second Ming emperor. When he became seated on the throne in 1403 he devoted himself to the encouragement of literature and fine arts, and the casting of great bronze bells seems to have been one of his fancies. His largest bell is in Peking, where he moved his court in 1409, and its weight is said to be fifty three tons; but he left a twenty-two ton monster in Nanking, and this is the one pictured on the stamp. The bells are covered inside and out with gracefully modeled characters and figures.



The 4 cent stamp shows the central hall of the temple of Confucius. Broad steps, with a sloping panel between, lead up to the platform or terrace on which the memorial building stands ; double latticed doors are swung one side and the visitor enters the big columned hall. Here there is an altar table, and behind that the wooden shrine which contains the little wooden tablet inscribed with the name of China's greatest sage, and which stands as the representative of his spirit.

The little picture on the 3 cent stamp is said to be the lake of Hen-di-Wah, but what or where this is and why it is given such prominence is still a puzzle to the author. For the rest of the design, common to all the values, we find two rampant dragons fighting for possession of the sacred crystal, *yeh-kuang-chu*.

The inscriptions on the Nanking stamps are simple. Each one bears the heading *Chin-ling Shu Hsin Kuan* or "Chinling Post Office". The characters 金 隆, pronounced locally Kinling, form the most ancient name of Nanking and mean "Golden Cemetery". Just why this name should have been resurrected I am unable to say. From the third century B.C. to the first century A.D. the city was called Tan-yang ; at later periods it was known as Kien-ye, Kiang nan, Shing-chow and Kien-kang ; Emperor Hung-wu named it Ying t'ien, and when the Manchus wrested the throne from the Mings in 1644 they named it Kiang ning, which is its present official name. But its popular name of Nanking is still most widely used. The value is expressed in long numerals, except on the 4 and 5 cent, enclosed in the little circle at the lower right side ; while the character *fén* is used for "cents" in the corresponding circle at the left

We have now reached the end of the Chinese issues, but before leaving for other countries it may be well to say a few words about Hongkong. This colony consists of the island itself and several small adjacent islands, ceded to Great Britain in 1841, besides the peninsula of Kowloon on the mainland opposite, the extreme end of which has been held since 1860, but the full possession of which was taken by lease in 1898. The acquisition of Hongkong was a political and commercial necessity if the British meant to retain a hold on the trade of China, particularly as the Portuguese were firmly located only thirty miles away at Macao. The official act of taking possession was thus described by Sir Edward Belcher in his "*Voyage of H. M. S. Sulphur* :—" "We landed on Monday, the 25th January, 1841, at fifteen minutes past eight A. M., and being the *bona fide* first possessors, Her Majesty's health was drunk with three cheers on Possession Mount. On the 26th the squadron arrived ; the marines were landed, the Union Jack hoisted on our post, and formal possession taken of the Island by Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer, accompanied by the other officers of the squadron, under a *jeu-de-joie* from the marines, and the Royal salute from the ships of war."

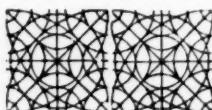


It was the fiftieth anniversary of this occasion that led to the surcharged Jubilee stamp of 1891. This stamp was only on sale for three days at that time, January 22, 23 and 24.

Hongkong was erected into a Crown Colony on April 5, 1843, and its first stamps were issued on December 8, 1862. There is nothing in their design for us but we can say a few words about the Chinese inscriptions. The characters for the name, pronounced *Hsiang Chiang* in Mandarin, are always found in the right panel. It means "Fragrant Streams" and was bestowed upon it presumably on account of the excellent quality of the water and the abundance of the mountain streams. The values in the left



panels are all in the short form except that of the 2 cent stamp, which is the abbreviation of the long form (see page 184). The characters for "cents" were formerly the two meaning "ancient times", which we described under Shanghai as being used phonetically, their pronunciation approximating the English word. On a few of the later stamps the character *hsien* ("fairies"), used at Amoy, appears, and on the King's head stamps the character *hsien* meaning "ancient" is alone used. On the large fiscal postals and the current King's head dollar values, the character for dollar is *yüan* which means a "head", perhaps because of the head on the silver dollars, though the word is pronounced the same as the character for "circular", which is more often used.



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

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[Continued from Vol. XVII, page 463.]

Bussahir.

1900.



Fig. 578.



Fig. 579.

2a. yellow :—There are two types of this stamp, as follows :

Type I :—There is a dash before the word "STATE" in the right upper label and two comma-shaped characters in the lower label immediately to the left of the "2 AS." (Fig. 578).

Type II :—There is no dash before "STATE" and the two comma-shaped characters at the left of "2 AS." are omitted. (Fig. 579).

Chamba.

1886-1904

CHAMBA
STATE

Fig. 580.

Among these stamps, all of which are surcharged upon the Queen's head series of India, the following errors of surcharge (Fig. 580) are known :

"CHMABA" for "CHAMBA", $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 12 annas and 1r. gray.

"CHAMBA", $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 annas, 1r. gray and 1r. green and carmine.

"CHAMBA", $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, and 6 annas

"STA TE", space between the first "A" and second "T", 1 anna.

"STATE", first "A" small, 3p. carmine, 3p. gray, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. (green and pale green), 1a. plum, 1a. carmine, $\frac{1}{2}$ a, 2a. blue; 2a. violet; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas, 1r. slate and 1r. carmine and green.

"8STATE", $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 4 annas.

Official Stamps

1886-1904.

"CHMABA", $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 12 annas and 1r. slate.

"CHAMBA", $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 12 annas and 1r. slate.

"CHAMBA", $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 4 annas.

"STATE", 3p. gray, 3p. carmine, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green and pale green, 1a. plum, 1a. carmine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ a, 2a. blue; 2a. violet, 3a, 4a, 6a, 8a, 12a, 1r. slate; 1r. carmine and green.

"STATE", $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 4a.

"I" of "SERVICE" omitted, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 4 annas.

Cochin.

1892-96



Fig. 581.

1892, 1 p. red-violet — The stamp measures 19 x 23 mm. and the spandrels between the inner oval and the labels contain numerals of value (Fig. 581).

1896. 1 p. violet — This is a re-engraving of the last. It is larger, measuring 25 x 30 mm., and the spandrels are filled in with scroll ornaments instead of numerals.

Dhar.

1897.

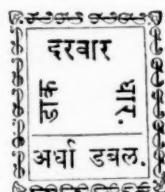


Fig. 582.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. black on red — Two varieties of this stamp (Fig. 582) are known in which the characters forming the word "pice" (the second word in the lower line) are transposed.

Var. A — The characters are transposed so as to read in the following order: 2nd, 3rd, 1st.

Var. B — The characters are transposed so as to read: 3rd, 2nd, 1st.

1900.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. black on orange-red — This stamp is of the same design as the last and, aside from the difference in the color of the paper, may be distinguished from it by the fact that the second word in the lower inscription contains four characters instead of three.

Var. A — This consists in the second word of the lower inscription containing five characters instead of four.

Faridkot.

1886-1900.

**FARIDKOT
STATE**

Fig. 583.

These stamps, made by surcharging the Queen's head stamps of India with the name as shown above, are rather prolific in errors, as follows :

" FARIDKCT " for " FARIDKOT "; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 annas and 1r, carmine and green.

" ARIDKOT ": 4, 6 and 8 annas and 1r slate.

" STATE ": 3p. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 annas, 1r (slate), 1r (carmine and green).

Official Stamps.

1886-98

**SERVICE
FARIDKOT
STATE**

Fig. 584.

" FARIDKCT ": $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas.

" ARIDKOT ": 6 annas.

" SERVIC ": 6 annas.

" SERV CE ": $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 and 8 annas.

" STATE ": $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 annas, 1r. slate and 1r. carmine and green.

Gwalior.

1885-1902.

**GWALIOR
ग्वालियर**

Fig. 585

The following errors of the surcharge upon these stamps are known :

" GWALIOR " for " GWALIOR " $\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, 1r. carmine and green.

" GWALI OR " (space between " i " and " o ") $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 3 annas.

" GWALIOR " (small " a ") 3p. carmine, 3p. gray, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. pale green, 9p. carmine, 1a. plum, 1a. carmine, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. 2a. blue, 2a. violet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. blue, 3a. 4a. 6a. 8a. 12a. 1r. slate and 1r. carmine and green.

Official Stamps.

1895.

In this series all the values are to be found with the fourth and fifth character of the native word (SARVIS) transposed, thus : (SARSIV).

Jammu and Kashmir.

1866-67.



Fig. 586.



Fig. 587.

It has been proven that the so called Die "A" (or Die 1) of the circular stamps illustrated above is a counterfeit.

In a general way the stamp differs from the genuine types (Figs. 586 and 587) in being slightly larger and decidedly rougher and coarser.

Jammu,

1867.



Fig. 588.



Fig. 589

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. black : }

1a black : } I can do no better here, than to quote from Mr D. P. Masson's work :* "These stamps were printed in sheets from a block of four stamps, the lower left-hand stamp of each block being 1 anna and the other three being half annas.

"The illustrations of both stamps given in the catalogues are very misleading, especially in the case of the half-anna stamp. Each stamp is shown as complete with border lines of the color of the stamp and with a margin of the color of the paper, whereas the only border line (and that a very light one), and the only possible margin, are on the edge of the complete block of four stamps. Each of the four stamps has an outer and an inner oval line, the outer oval is really a circle, with a radius of 11mm., but having its sides cut off where it approaches the outer edge of the block and where it impinges on the adjoining stamp; where the tops of the lower row meet the upper row the circles just touch. Between the oval lines at the top is a star, separating the words "JAMMOO" and "KASHMIR" in Dogra character; the lower part of the space is occupied by practically the same Persian inscription as appears on the circular stamps.

"Within the inner oval in each case are three horizontal lines of vernacular. In the half anna (Fig. 588) the value *nim anna* (with the date 1923 in very small Persian characters to the right) occupies the first line; the second repeats the value, *adha anna*, in Dogra characters; the third repeats the date in the same character. In the one anna stamp (Fig. 589) the same

*Jammu-and-Kashmir.—Part 1.—D. P. Masson—Calcutta :—1900.

arrangement is repeated, but the Persian date is left out, there being no space for it."

Kashmir,

1866.



Fig. 590.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. black :—This is the so-called "temporary die", that is, each stamp was printed separately from a single die. It differs from the other dies, both of this and of Jammu province in having no dotted lines in the spandrels. The star at the top is very small.



Fig. 591.



Fig. 592.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. black : }

1a. black : } The one-half anna of this type (Fig. 591) was printed in sheets of twenty, four horizontal rows of five, and the one anna (Fig. 592) in an horizontal strip of five.

They may be readily distinguished from the Jammu stamps by the following points: The ovals are much narrower and each stamp has a margin as the ovals of the adjoining stamps do not quite touch.

The first point will also serve to distinguish the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp from its predecessor, the "temporary die".

A counterfeit of the one anna stamp, purporting to be a companion to the one-half anna (Fig. 590) and, like it, printed from a single die was universally accepted as genuine for many years. It may be most easily distinguished by the two points following: In the genuine the first vertical stroke reading from the left of the upper line of the central inscription is thin and well shaped while, in the counterfeit, it is very much thicker and has more or less of a serif at the top. The Persian date, the second line of the central inscription, is clear and distinct in the genuine and so blurred and indistinct in the counterfeit as to be almost illegible.

Jhind.

1885.

JEEND
STATE

Fig. 593.

The following Indian stamps surcharged as above are to be found with a small "A" in "STATE", thus "STATE".

- $\frac{1}{2}a.$ green, red surcharge.
 1a. violet-brown, black surcharge.
 2a. ultramarine, red surcharge.
 3a. red-lilac, black surcharge.
 1r. gray, red surcharge

1886-89.

JHIND
STATE

Fig. 594.

The small "A" in the word "STATE" is also to be found on the following stamps with this type of surcharge :

- $\frac{1}{2}a.$ green, red surcharge.
 $\frac{1}{2}a.$ " black "
 1a. violet brown, black surcharge.
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. bistre-brown, " "
 2a. ultramarine, red "
 2a. " black "
 3a. orange, black surcharge.
 4a. olive, " "
 6a. bistre, " "
 8a. red-violet, black surcharge.
 12a. brown on red, black surcharge.
 1r. gray, black surcharge.
 1r. " red "
 1r. carmine and green, black surcharge.

The following varieties are to be found with the word "JHIND" misspelled "JEIND" :

- $\frac{1}{2}a.$ green, red surcharge.
 1a violet-brown, black surcharge.
 2a. ultramarine, red "
 8a. red violet, black "
 1r. gray, red surcharge.

1900-1904.

These stamps bear the same type of surcharge as the last, Fig. 594, and the following values, all surcharged in black, are known with the small "A" in "STATE":

3p. carmine, 3p. gray, $\frac{1}{2}a.$ pale green, 1a. carmine. Besides the above there is an error of spacing in the word "STATE"; thus "S STATE", which is found on the following stamps, all surcharged in black.

- 3p. carmine, $\frac{1}{2}a.$ pale green, 1a carmine, 2a. ultramarine, 3a. orange,
 12a. brown, on red and 1r. carmine and green.

Official Stamps.

1885.

JEEND
STATE
SERVICE

Fig. 595.

The following values are known with the small "A" in "STATE":

- $\frac{1}{2}a.$ green, red surcharge.
 1a. violet-brown, black surcharge.
 2a. ultramarine, red surcharge.

1887-1904.

SERVICE
 JHIND
 STATE

Fig. 595.

Of this type of surcharge the following values are known with "JHIND" spelled "JEIND":

- $\frac{1}{2}a.$ green, red surcharge.
 1a. violet brown, black surcharge.
 2a. ultramarine, red "

The following values have the "s" of "SERVICE" omitted; thus "ER-
 VICE".

- $\frac{1}{2}a.$ green, red surcharge.
 1a. brown-violet, black surcharge.
 2a. ultramarine, red "

The $\frac{1}{2}a$ pale green also comes with the error "SER ICE", i.e. the "v" omitted, and the following values, all surcharged in black, have a space between the "R" and "v" of "SERVICE": $\frac{1}{2}a$. green, 2a. ultramarine, 4a. olive, 8a. red-violet and 1r. carmine and green.

We now come to the small "A" in "STATE", which is found upon the $\frac{1}{2}a$. green, $\frac{1}{2}a$ pale green, 1a. violet brown, 2a. ultramarine, 8a. red-violet and 1r. carmine and green, all with black surcharge.

Finally we reach the "S TATE" error; which is found on the $\frac{1}{2}a$. green, $\frac{1}{2}a$ pale green, 1a. brown-violet and 1r. carmine and green.





CHILE.—The American Stamp Co. has shown us a pair of the 1c on 2cc our number 47, imperforate horizontally.



CHINA.—We illustrate the type of the postage due set which we chronicled last month.



COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We have received in the ordinary course of business, a letter franked with the right, diagonal half of the ten centavos stamp of 1904 (our No. 345).

The curious part of the performance (if anything emanating from the postal department of this country can be called curious) is that neither the stamp or the face of the envelope bears a cancellation of any kind whatsoever, although the back of the envelope bears the usual receiving marks of the New York post office—and no unpaid postage was collected upon its delivery.

Query—If a cancelled split which has been removed from the cover has no value, what is the value of an uncancelled split which is still upon the original cover?—Echo seems to answer: five centavos, i.e. one-half of the value of the original stamp before it was split.



CUCUTA ISSUE.—We illustrate the stamps which we chronicled last month :





* * * * *

SANTANDER.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a copy of the red revenue stamp surcharged for postage, No. 19 in our catalogue, with the error "SANTANDER" for "SANTANDER".

We illustrate the stamps chronicled last month :



* * * * *

COSTA RICA.—We have been shown a vertical pair of the 5c. of 1901, (our No. 47,) imperforate between.

* * * * *

DENMARK.—Mr. Albert Calman informs us that he has received word from Copenhagen that the lately issued ten and twenty öre stamps bearing the King's head have been withdrawn from use. He also says that the stock in the post office at Copenhagen is exhausted; that the old stamps are again in use and that an entirely new series will be issued later.

* * * * *

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau calls our attention to the fact that there are two settings of the surcharge recently used to convert the Postage Due stamps into regular postage stamps. In one of these settings, the third stamp in the bottom row has the word "DOMIHICANA" for "DOMINICANA".

* * * * *

FRANCE.—We have seen an imperforate strip of the 10c rose, (our Catalogue number 128.)

FRENCH COLONIES.—We have been shown imperforate pairs of the 10c, 25c, 35c and 1 fr. of the issue of 1881–86. (Our Catalogue Nos. 46, 50, 54, 56, and 60.)



GREECE.—Messrs. W. Sellschopp & Co. have shown us the 40l on 2l bistre on yellowish (No. 132) with double surcharge.



LIBERIA.—We illustrate two of the stamps which we chronicled last month ; the others are surcharged in a similar style.



NICARAGUA.—We illustrate the 5c. on 10c. listed last month and the 15c on 10c. which was chronicled in October 1904. We have seen the latter stamp with inverted surcharge.



SALVADOR.—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us the 50c dull rose of the 1900 issue surcharged "Franqueo Oficial" in an oval and a sunburst (both large and small sizes), on which the latter surcharge is inverted. These are varieties of our Nos. 623a and 624a.



SERVIA.—We are informed by Mr. William Thorne of the existence of the following varieties :

In the 1901–03 issue, the 5d violet (No. 67) imperforate.

In the 1903 issue, the 1p red lilac and black (No. 68) with inverted surcharge.

The 5p yellow green and black (No. 69) perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The 10p carmine and black (No. 70) with double surcharge.

The 25p blue and black (No. 73) without surcharge.

SWEDEN.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us a label issued on Christmas last. The proceeds from its sale are destined for a tuberculosis hospital for children. It is a long rectangle in shape, printed in a grayish violet with a woman holding a naked child, printed in black, for a central design.

A double, curved label below is inscribed in two lines: “**EN GÅFVE
TILL SVENSKA NATIONAL—FÖRENINGEN MOT TUBERKULOS**”. The rest of the design consists of foliated ornamentation with the monogram “**SNE**” in the upper right corner.

As we understand it this label has no franking power whatever.



URUGUAY.—Mr. William Thorne informs us that he has the **20c** rose-violet and black Official stamp of **1897-99** (No. **273**) with inverted surcharge.





BARBADOS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the first of the current series upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
1p rose

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Several of our contemporaries announce the first of the series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
2c violet and black on red

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says: "The paper currency series has been augmented by some new high values. They are for use in connection with money-letters, letters containing gold-dust, etc., and are not attached to the letters but stuck in special account books" They are similar to our Type A91 but 'REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA' is around the arms in the center."

Adhesive stamps.

Imperforate.
50p orange-yellow on rose
100p dark blue on dark rose

FRENCH GUIANA.—The New England Stamp Co. have shown us a new series of stamps in three designs

which we hope to illustrate next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.
1c black
2c blue
4c red-brown
5c green
10c rose
15c violet
20c red-brown
25c blue
30c black
40c rose
50c violet
75c green
1fr. rose
2fr. blue
5fr. black

GIBRALTAR.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the 2d with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
2p green and carmine

HUNGARY.—Three more of the set have appeared with the new watermark, the 1k is in a much paler shade than heretofore.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown
Perforated 12.
2f. yellow, black figure
6f. brown, " "
1k. red " "

INDIAN NATIVE STATES—Jaipur.—Several of our contemporaries announce a new design for this State. It is said to be similar to that lately chronicled but is engraved; the name of the State is at the bottom; native characters at top and sides and numerals of value in each corner.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

$\frac{1}{2}a$ blue

LAGOS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the five shilling stamp with the new watermark.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

5s. green and blue

MAURITIUS.—Several of our contemporaries list a new 1c stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A. (?)

Perforated 14.

1c violet and carmine on red

NETHERLANDS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces a new value of the current postage due stamps.

Postage due stamp.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$

$7\frac{1}{2}c$ ultramarine, value in black

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that two more of the official stamps have received the "o.s." perforation.

Official stamps.

Perforated os above n.s.w.

1os. carmine and violet (No. 332)

2os. ultramarine (No. 333b)

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The five shillings stamp has appeared and

it is on the new paper. This means that our catalogue number 69 must be deleted.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14

5s red-brown and blue

RUSSIA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the four new stamps for which an additional charge of three kopecs above face value is made. The extra amount is to go to a fund for the benefit of the orphans of the soldiers of the active army. The central design of each value is as follows: 3k. Admiral Nakhimoff's monument at Sebastopol; 5k. the monument of Minin and Posksarski in Moscow; 7k. monument of Peter the Great, at St. Petersburg and 10k. the monument of Alexander II and the Kremlin, at Moscow.

We quote the following from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*: "The stamps are issued in sheets of 40, 5 rows of 8, with plain margins. The inscription on the 3k. stamp is as follows: 'At top, pochtovaya marka (postage stamp); just below, prodazhnaya tsena 6 kop. (sale price 6 kop.); at foot, v polzu sirot voynoy dyaystvuyuschchay armie (for the use of orphans of soldiers of the active army)'. The inscription on the other values is the same, except for the alteration of the figures of value. The 3k. alone has a stop after the word 'Armie.'"

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

3k. red, brown and yellow

5k. light blue, dark blue and pink

7k. lilac, violet and straw

10k. light blue, dark blue and yellow

St. VINCENT.—The *London Philatelist* announces another value on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and
C. A.
Perforated 14
1p. lilac and carmine

—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* notes the current five pence, our catalogue No. 110, perforated 12.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and S. A. close.

Perforated 12
5p brown-violet

—

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—Another value has appeared with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and
C. A.
Perforated 14
6p. violet and black

—

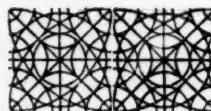
URUGUAY.—We have seen a new five millesimos stamp which we hope to illustrate next month. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says: "A provisional 1c on 10c. postage due stamp has been issued, but the sale unused was forbidden and not more than one specimen might be used on a letter, so that blocks, either used or unused, are unprocurable. 30,000 were printed."

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
5c. orange.

Postage Due Stamp.
Perforated

Surcharged in carmine PROVISORIO
UN cent'mo.
1c. on 10c. dark blue.



The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 115th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, January 9, 1905.

Present : Messrs. Dewing, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

In the absence of both President and Vice-President, the meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M. with Mr. J. W. Scott in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The secretary read a number of communications which were placed on file.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance of \$1,137.05, was read and approved.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The Library Committee reported the following additions to the library.

The Philatelic Era. VOLS. I. to V., bound in 1 vol.; VOLS. VI and VII., bound in 1 vol.; VOL. IX.: VOLS. X. and XII., bound in 1 vol.; VOL. XVIII.

The secretary was requested to write to all delinquent members notifying them that unless dues are paid before the next monthly meeting of the board their names will be dropped from the membership roll.

The committee appointed to look for new quarters for the Club reported progress.

Meeting adjourned 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

A special meeting of the Board of Governors (the 116th) was held at the club house on Monday, January 23d, 1905, to consider the question of the location of the Club for the coming year.

Present : Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 5.30 P. M.

The Committee on Rooms reported that they had found, in their opinion, a very desirable floor consisting of three rooms, at 24 West 26th Street, on the second floor, that the rooms are larger and the general appearance of the house and entrance is far superior to the present quarters of the Club.

All the members of the Board reported that they had inspected the above mentioned rooms, and it was moved by Mr. Morgenthau, and seconded by Mr. Luff, that the Treasurer be authorized to make a lease for the second floor of 24 West 26th Street, at the best possible terms.

At the discussion of the motion, the advisability of whether it would be to the advantage of the Club to move from an entire house to a floor brought out the opinions of all members of the Board, after which the vote was taken with the following result :

Ayes — Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau and Scott.

Nays — Rich and Perrin.

The motion was declared carried.

It was moved by Mr. Luff, seconded by Mr. von Hodenberg, and carried that the Treasurer be instructed, with the assistance of the Committee on Rooms, to conduct negotiations with Mr. Burton, though J. B. Goodale & Son, for the rental of the second floor at No. 24 West 26th Street.

Adjourned at 6.30 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Nov. 24th.—Paper—Hongkong—Messrs. C. A. Stephenson and P. T. Deakin. Mr. Deakin had prepared enlargements showing the variation of design for each value and by means of these the differences in the head, which many had thought was the same for all values, were made very clear. The collections of Messrs. Stephenson, Deakin, Pimm, Grindall and the Society gave plenty of material even of the rarer varieties. A large number of Hongkong stamps were shown postmarked at the various Chinese Treaty ports but this part of the subject had been somewhat extensively dealt with on a previous occasion and so was left to the fag end of the evening.

December 1st.—Our 9th Auction Sale—275 lots, all unreserved were sold at fair prices.

Jan. 5th.—Lantern Display—Mr. J. A. Margoschis. The Display was most interesting and instructive, for by means of the aphengscope the stamps, greatly enlarged and with the colors faithfully reproduced, were reflected on the screen, so that the peculiarities and oddities (many not catalogued) were easily discerned. Mr. Peck showed and explained the varieties of the numerals in Holland 1867-8 and the 4 types of unpaid; Norway 1867-8, 4 types of the 2 plates of the 4sk. Mr. Davis showed varieties in the lettering of St. Vincent (first type), various types of Natal surcharged "POSTAGE", 1d. red, plate 215 double perf. and many others. Mr. Whitlingham ½d. o.f.s. with inverted A for v in V.R.I. Mr. Deakin showed many peculiar varieties in Japan, Egypt and Turkey. Mr. Margoschis showed a large number of oddities and introduced many humorous asides and well earned the cordial vote of thanks he received at the termination of a very successful meeting.

At the above meetings the following have been unanimously elected members.—Mrs. Noel Lake, Mrs. R. S. Clode, Messrs W. Matthews, H. T. Morgan, Prof. O. V. Muller, Capt T. Ormesby, G. A. Baynton, J. Marland, J. Duiven, L. Loewenstark, F. C. A. Goodman, J. A. Arnell, H. L. Collen, B. Webb, N. C. Horword, C. C. Woolacott, H. S. Hodson and Dr. R. Naudi,

Major Evans, Messrs C. A. Stephenson, W. E. Loy, Wilmont Corfield, H. A. Fulcher, P. Osborne and Mrs. Bridson were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection, and Messrs Bright & Son (Catalogue 6th Edition), H. L. Ewen (priced catalogue of Railway Letter Stamps), C. Nissen, (Stamp Collectors, Annual), V. Marsh (International Directories), Sociedad de Filatelia de Chile were all thanked for contributions to the Library.

The next Auction is on Feb. 23rd. Lots should reach Hon. Secretary by Jan. 23rd.

Changes in Catalogue Prices.

A DASH IN THE PRICE-COLUMNS MEANS THAT NO PRICE IS QUOTED.

Cat. No.		New.	Used.	Cat. No.		New.	Used.
UNITED STATES.							
315	1904		3	47	1904		5
316	"		5	48	"		5
317	"		7	50	"		25
318	"		10	51	"		12
319	"		20	52	"		25
3005	1898-1903		—	53	"		25
3006	"		—				
3007	"		—				
3008	"		—				
3009	"		—				
3010	"		—	44	1890		40
3011	"		—				
3012	"		—				
3027	"		—				
3028	"		—				
3029	"		—	40	1904		5
3030	"		—	41	"		6
3031	"		—	42	"		12
3032	"		—	43	"		15
3033	"		—	44	"		20
3034	"		—	45	"		35
3035	"		—	46	"		—
3036	"		—	47	"		—
3037	"		—	48	"		—
3038	"		—	49	"		—
3039	"		—				
3047	"		—				
3048	"		—				
3050	"		—	87	1899-1900	8	2
3051*	"		—	88	"	6	2
CANAL ZONE.							
4	1904		—	160	1904		3
5	"		—	161	"		4
6	"		—	162	"		9
7	"		—	162a	"		9
8	"		—				
URUGUAY.							

*The omission of the unused prices for this series of revenue stamps simply means that, since their demonitization, they are no longer worth a premium over face value. They are, of course, worth more than used copies but, in most cases at least, the quotations should be materially reduced.